

## SHIP BILL GOES TO CONFERENCE FOR TWO WEEKS

Supply Measures Will Come  
Up in Senate Today,  
Says Martin.

ALL WILL BE PASSED  
Extra Session Hardly Possi-  
ble—Foreign Relations May  
Make It Necessary.

RIVERS BILL WILL BE REDUCED  
Purchase Plan Can Be Brought Out  
on February 27, Though It Can  
Hardly Pass After Then.

The ship-purchase bill was sent to a conference committee of the two houses last evening by unanimous vote. Senator Fletcher of Florida, in charge of the bill, made the motion and as soon as it was adopted Senator Martin, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, gave notice that he would call up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill today for consideration.

The plan carried out was in line with what was predicted in the Washington Herald yesterday morning, except that the bill went to conference instead of being laid aside temporarily. The conference was the result of an agreement between its friends and opponents that it is not to be reported back to the Senate before Saturday, February 27.

Also Agree on Rivers Bill.  
Involved in the agreement is a compromise between the friends and opponents of the river and harbor bill. The bill, which carries nearly \$10,000,000, is to be cut down to meet the actual necessities of continuing maintenance work. Many projects will be eliminated. The bill is to be made satisfactory to Senator Burton who made the successful fight against it at the last session and who had threatened to filibuster against it at this one.

The Republicans generally agreed not to obstruct the consideration of general appropriation bills and it is expected that as the result of the agreement all the supply bills will be passed and there will be no necessity for an extra session of Congress immediately after March 4. Whether an extra session will be called later in the spring or summer will depend on the condition of the revenues and international situation.

The shipping bill is generally conceded to be dead. It may be reported back to the Senate from the conference committee under the terms of the agreement on February 27, which would be four and one-half days before the expiration of the Congress. The opponents feel certain they can prevent the adoption of a conference report in that brief time, even if one is made, but they do not expect the conference will reach an agreement and make a report. Seven conferees were appointed on the part of the Senate to join a like number from the House. Those named by the Vice President are Senators Fletcher, Martin, Simmons and Randall, Democrats, and Senators Nelson, Barton and Crawford, Republicans.

There was no resistance to the attempt of Senator Fletcher to call up the bill. Senator Gronna made a speech in opposition to it, at the conclusion of which Mr. Fletcher made his motion, which was the signal for several other motions. Senator Rankin moved to amend the motion to send the bill to conference by proposing to instruct the conferees in favor of an amendment permitting ships owned and operated by the government under the act to participate in the coastwise trade. Senator Fletcher immediately moved to table this motion, but the motion to table was lost by a vote of 47 to 43. This stirred up Senator Stone, who made another violent attack on the Democratic Senators who were not following the lead of the administration.

When the vote came on the adoption of Senator Rankin's amendment many Democrats who had voted for it got back into line and their votes with the votes of most of the regular Republicans, who stood by the coastwise shipping, defeated the amendment, 54 to 23. Senator Hitchcock then offered an amendment to prohibit the shipment of arms and ammunition of war to the belligerents. This was lost, 51 to 24. Senator O'Gorman proposed an amendment providing that no interned belligerent ships should be purchased under the act. This was lost by a vote of 45 to 43.

After the matter had been under consideration until 7 o'clock last night, Senator Fletcher's motion to send the bill to conference was agreed to without a dissenting vote.

Austrians Shell Belgrade.  
Belgrade, Serbia, Feb. 18 (via London, Feb. 18).—Austrian monitors bombarded Belgrade for three hours this afternoon, directing upon it the heaviest fire experienced since the Serbians evacuated the city.

Thirty persons were killed and many wounded. Great damage was done to buildings.

## SEACOAST INQUIRY IS BEGUN BY GARRISON

Inspection Started to Learn if Armament Can Withstand Attacks from Vessels of Other Countries.

Secretary of War Garrison has already started his inspection of the seacoast armaments of the United States to learn if the range of those guns as excelled by the guns of foreign warships. It has been said that should this country go to war, its enemy could send a fleet to New York and other seacoast cities and successfully bombard them without fear from our coast defense guns.

Secretary Garrison will conduct an extensive inquiry into these facts, and if they are found to be true will ask Congress to appropriate money to lengthen the range of these guns.

He has detailed Capt. Charles B. Gatewood, of the Ordnance Department, now stationed at New Orleans, to inspect the "seacoast armament, material of Militia Coast Artillery, and material of field batteries of the Organized Militia" at these forts.

Jackson Barracks, Fort Jackson, Port St. Philip, Fort Morgan, Port Gaines, Fort Pickens, Fort Monroe, Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; Augusta, Arsenal; Hendersonville, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; Greensboro, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Wilmington, N. C.; Fort Caswell, Fort Moultrie, Fort Sumter, Fort Stevens; Savannah, Ga.; Augusta Arsenal; Fort Dade, and Fort Taylor.

## COAST DEFENSE NEEDS CHANGES

Big Guns, with Modifications,  
Can Repel Attack, Says  
Breckenridge Board.

LONGER RANGE NEEDED  
Gen. Weaver Says Large Cities Along  
Two Seaboards Would Be Chief  
Goal of Our Enemies.

The report of the Breckenridge board, which was appointed by Secretary of War Garrison to investigate and report whether changes should be made in the seacoast defenses of the United States, was made public yesterday by the House Committee on Appropriations. It shows that guns at present mounted on American seacoast defenses, including those at Sandy Hook, have a shorter range than the guns carried on the modern super-dreadnoughts of Great Britain, Germany, and other foreign navies.

Discussing this report Gen. Weaver, chief of the Coast Artillery, who was a member of the board, made the statement that in case of war an enemy would undoubtedly make an attempt to bombard big cities on the Atlantic Coast. He suggested that under these circumstances it was highly desirable that the range of coast guns be lengthened.

The report of the Breckenridge board was submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations during the consideration of the fortifications bill which was reported for action yesterday.

Fourteen-inch Guns O. K.

The board was composed of Mr. Breckenridge, the Assistant Secretary of War, and Gen. Wood, Weaver, Crozier, and Kingman. The board's recommendations states that the great majority of our 14-inch guns, with certain slight changes which have already been ordered and by the supply of a portion of the projectiles of lighter weight than the heaviest now furnished, are suitable in power and range to meet any that may now be brought against them.

"A policy should be adopted of providing, through annual appropriations, for such modernizing of fortifications as will result in keeping pace with the improvements in armament afloat," asserts the board.

In a hearing that followed the presentation of the report, Gen. Weaver was closely questioned by members of the committee as to whether a hostile fleet would attempt the bombardment of a city at a range of 25,000 yards, which is about twelve miles.

"I think, under certain conditions, it is quite likely there might be an attempt to do that," said Gen. Weaver. "If it were desired to raise money by a war tax a naval enemy would attempt to bombard at any range he could reach the city, and he, at the same time, beyond the limits of our shore guns."

Gen. Weaver told the committee that he regarded the seacoast defenses of the United States as "reasonably adequate."

SAYS ITALY WILL DRAW SWORD.

D'Annunzio Predicts Nation's Entrance Into War for Allies.

(By Dr. E. J. DILLON.)

Paris, Feb. 18.—In an interesting conversation today Gabriele D'Annunzio asserted that within the next couple of weeks Italy will have drawn her sword for the liberation of her people in Trentino, Dalmatia and elsewhere.

D'Annunzio himself is about to open a campaign in favor of armed intervention.

## OFFICIALS FIND LITTLE HOPE IN GERMAN REPLY

That Country Ready to Discuss Measures for Sea Safety, It Says.

SUGGESTS U. S. CONVOYS  
Latter May Be Impossible.  
Second American Note  
May Be Sent.

SITUATION IS DISCOURAGING  
One Disaster May Mean War—Governments Opposed Regarding Citizens and Property in War Zone.

Officials found in the text of the German reply to the American note regarding the new war zone Germany has established as published yesterday, little that satisfies the wishes of this government as regards the safety of neutral shipping in the prescribed waters. The text of the German communication has not yet been received officially at the State Department, but the published version is accepted as undoubtedly authentic.

What is regarded as the most promising feature of the note, so far as the preservation of American shipping interests is concerned, is the statement that the German government is ready to discuss with the United States possible measures that may be adopted for the protection of neutral shipping in the new area of operations.

Will Continue Correspondence.  
The value of this suggestion, however, is regarded as considerably lessened by the subsequent statement of Germany that such deliberations will be made most difficult because of the alleged misuse of neutral flags by British shipping and the fact that the British vessels carrying for British ports are presumably bound for contraband.

It is the intention of the State Department, however, to make the most of such suggestions, and there is no doubt that a second note will be prepared with a view to continuing the discussion along this line.

The only other suggestion found in the German note, aside from its recommendation that American shipping be kept out of the prescribed area if it does not seek injury, was that proposing the convey of American merchantmen by vessels of the United States navy. Though the German note expresses Germany's willingness to discuss with the United States means by which this can be made practicable, officials here are inclined to reject the suggestion as wholly out of the question. There is no sentiment discernible in administration quarters in favor of anything which would take American naval vessels into the area of war operations, and it seems certain that the next American note will contain a complete rejection of the suggestion.

Must Fear Mines Note.

As read here, the German note is regarded as indicating that what danger may exist in the new war zone will be due more to mines than to submarines. It is stated positively that German naval commanders have been instructed to refrain from violent action against American merchant vessels so far as these can be recognized. Even this assurance, however, does not remove the previously existing fear that the nature of the German operations is going to be such that a suspicion that the American flag may be a disguise will be made the basis of a torpedo attack. Positive assurance that thorough investigation of identity be made before an attack was asked in the American note to Germany.

The two governments are revealed as absolutely diametrically opposite positions, however, in regard to the main point of the American note. The American note declared that the United States would hold Germany to a "strict accountability" for loss of American life and property under the proposed program. The German note declares: "Neutral vessels which enter these closed waters will themselves bear the responsibility for any unfortunate accidents that may occur. Germany disclaims all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences."

One Disaster May Mean War.

This disclaimer by Germany is regarded here as tending to make all the more serious any question that may arise through the destruction of an American vessel or the loss of American lives as the result of the German operations. It is doubted if even the administration has reached any conclusion as to what action might be taken in case of such an issue arising. Mr. Bryan yesterday refused to answer any questions on this point. There seems to be no ground for assuming, however, that one such disaster would result in a complete breach between the two governments to the extent of war. On the whole the situation is regarded as most discouraging.

## WAR TALK SPREADS IN GERMAN PRESS

Bitter Attack Printed in Berlin Paper, Which Warns United States to Accept Reply on War Zone.

Berlin (via Amsterdam), Feb. 18.—Criticism of the attitude of the United States by the German press reached a climax today when the Koelnische Zeitung editorially warned that country that if it misinterpreted Germany's conduct after receiving the reply sent from Berlin to Washington it no longer would be regarded as neutral.

The newspaper printed the following comment on the German reply to the note from the American government:

"The German point of view cannot be explained in a more serious or conciliatory way. The note meets the American view to the utmost by advising that convey of warships be promised for merchant ships."

"On the other hand, the note leaves no doubt that Germany is determined to defend herself against England's barbarism since the neutral countries are impotent or unwilling to bring pressure upon England to respect the dictates of international law."

"Whoever after this note still misinterprets the sense and nature of Germany's conduct will, as far as we are concerned, be out of the ranks of the neutrals."

## ORATORS SHRIEK WORDS OF RAGE

It's Like Old Times in House  
When Ship Bill Foes  
Are Arraigned.

UGLY EPITHETS FLUNG  
Palmer Hints He Would Be Senator  
Now if Rum and Roosters  
Hadden Beaten Him.

A good, old-fashioned political debate, in which members accused one another of lying and committing many crimes in politics, took place in the House of Representatives yesterday.

Everything was running smoothly on the pension appropriation bill when Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, arose to remark that he had heard certain people characterize Democrats who fought the administration ship purchase bill as "boilers."

Mr. Bartlett denied that he was a boiler, and he used language that aroused Representative Hoffman, of Alabama, who insisted that all those who opposed the ship bill did so at the dictate of the "shipping trust." Now Mr. Bartlett is a trust buster himself and the charge that he was working for one of these combinations threw him into a frenzy.

"I don't propose to be holla-bolled by a brazen or a bully like the gentleman from Alabama," shrieked Mr. Bartlett. Bartlett added that he did not care whether he stood in the good graces of the White House or not.

Trains Guns on Palmer.

Then the Georgia member turned his batteries on Representative Palmer, of Pennsylvania, an administration member, who helped to whip House Democrats into line on the ship bill. Mr. Bartlett referred to Mr. Palmer as a "social Democrat." Bartlett took a fling at child labor conditions in Pennsylvania and Palmer said that the Republican machine there, dominated by the protected interests, were responsible for these.

At this point Representative Moore, also of Pennsylvania, jumped into the fray.

"If the gentleman is going to attack our State, I want a chance to defend it," cried Mr. Moore. "The gentleman charges that he was defeated for the Senate by the interests favoring spoliation, but the Underwood tariff and not spoliation cost him his seat."

"It was not the tariff," Palmer shouted. "It was rum! R-U-M! It cost \$1,000,000 to seat a Republican in the Senate. The Republican party in Pennsylvania is in a combination with vicious corporations which the gentleman so earnestly defends on the floor. This hog-combine defeated me."

When Palmer made the statement that all the Republicans from Pennsylvania in the House stood for the interests of the corporations, Representative Farr, of that State, leaped to his feet with a cry of rage. He charged that Representative Palmer was a "paid lawyer," that he appeared at Harrisburg as a legal lobbyist and that he had repeatedly accepted retainers from the Lackawanna Railroad.

Mr. Palmer denied that he was a lobbyist and accused Mr. Farr of uttering a falsehood. Palmer then discussed his professional connection with railroads and other corporations in Pennsylvania.

Representative Farr retorted by saying that what he objected to was Mr. Palmer's "hypocrisy." He charged that his antagonist "was one thing at home, another thing down here."

"Why, Mr. Speaker," shouted Farr, turning to address Chairman Clark, "he robbed you of two delegates in Luzerne County. He went all over the State under pretense of reform and by every means, honorable and dishonorable—"

At this point Farr's time expired and he concluded with a menacing gesture. Representative Underwood then moved an adjournment, expressing the hope that today members would be in better humor.

## 5,000 GERMANS IN MUTINY PLOT, PARIS REPORTS

Official Note Alleges Officers Were Involved in Conspiracy.

SENT HOME IN CHAINS  
Heavy French Successes Are Claimed in Desperate Fighting.

GERMAN TRENCHES CAPTURED  
Allies Sweep Forward, and Kaiser's Attempts to Regain Offensive Repulsed with Heavy Losses.

Paris, Feb. 18.—An official note issued tonight tells of a mutiny which, it is alleged, was plotted in the German army.

As a result of the discovery of the plot about 5,000 men, thirty of whom were officers, had been sent back from the front tied together in pairs, it is said.

The accused men were sent toward Brussels, Malines, Antwerp, and Namur.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Feb. 18.—Champagne, once the home of simple grape growers, has become the scene of the bloodiest fighting of the war, according to official reports from both Berlin and Paris tonight.

From end to end the province is literally soaked in blood. There are constant artillery duels, but rifles are now but little used. The opposing lines are so close to each other that most of the fighting is done with the bayonet.

The offensive campaign which the French began three days ago is being continued, charge after charge being ordered all through the district with the result, according to Paris, that the Germans have been driven back steadily.

Long lines of trenches, held by the Germans, have been taken. It is claimed, the losses of the enemy being rarely less than 25 per cent and some times more than 50 per cent.

Germans Are Repulsed.

The main German effort is being directed against the trenches in the region of Soissons, Perthes and Beaunejour. Many of the attacks have been made under cover of darkness, but the French declare all not only were repulsed, but three mitrailleuses and several hundred prisoners were taken.

Berlin tacitly admits the success of the French in Champagne, stating merely, in its official report, that the fighting is continuing.

North of Champagne, from the sea to the German frontier, the fighting has resolved itself into a titanic effort on the part of the Germans to regain the trenches and territory lost during the past three days, and a stubborn holding on by the French.

Terrific charges have been made again and again by the Germans in the face of a withering fire from machine guns and heavy artillery, and all through the day there was fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

In one instance, near Rocquigny, where the French yesterday took a line of trenches, five separate attacks were made by the Germans in an effort to retake them. According to Paris, the Germans were driven back, leaving hundreds of dead, including many officers, lying on the field. Here again Berlin is evasive, stating merely that the Germans continue on the offensive and that they have taken a large number of prisoners.

Germans Gain in Argonne.

The assumption of the offensive by the French in the Argonne, south of Champagne, has been fatal, according to Berlin, which reports steady and bloody repulses of every attack by the allies, particularly near Bourville and Vauquois, to the east of Verdun. Without offering any explanation, however, it is stated that the village of Norroy, to the north of Pont-a-Mousson, and Hill No. 255, the occupancy of which has cost hundreds of lives on both sides, have both been evacuated.

Paris has a different story to tell about these points. Instead of being evacuated, the French claim the Germans were driven out through a series of brilliant charges and an artillery fire that rained death.

NO TANGOOING OFFICIALS HERE.

Newman and Brownlow Will Not Even Discuss Mitchell's Woes.

The District Commissioners are in no danger of being charged with neglecting work to indulge in late and early tangoing, for Washington's official heads, unlike Mayor John Furphy Mitchell, of New York, do not tango.

Commissioner Newman yesterday afternoon did not even smile when asked whether he sympathized with poor Mayor Mitchell in his tango troubles. His mien was solemn and serious, and he replied characteristically:

"I have nothing to say on the subject."

"But do you tango?"

"I do not—but, mind you, that is un-ethical. I am not speaking for publication."

Commissioner Brownlow laughed, but affirmed he didn't know the first principles of tangoing, and added he had nothing to say for publication.

## Ships Will Enter War Zone at Their Peril, Is Germany's Reply

Note to United States Is Friendly, but Defends Blockade Decree—Zone to Be Strewn with Mines—Convoys for Noncontraband-Bearing Vessels Proposed.

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—Germany's reply to the note of the United States protesting against a submarine blockade of the British coasts sets forth firmly the position of Germany, but at the same time the document is couched in cordial terms and shows a spirit of friendliness toward America. The German reply, which has been transmitted to Washington by Ambassador James W. Gerard, explains that Germany's drastic naval policy toward Great Britain was made necessary by the attempts of England to cut off the food supply of Germany's civil population.

One of the proposals contained in the document is the suggestion that the declaration of London be ratified, in accordance with a suggestion made by the United States at the outbreak of the war, thus enabling Germany to import food and raw materials. With this ratification, it is pointed out, Germany would be in a position to modify her maritime policy.

Friendship Is Expressed.

The German reply is begun with the following expression of friendship toward the United States:

"The imperial government has examined the communication from the United States government in the same good will and friendship by which the communication seems to have been dictated."

"The imperial government is in accordance with the United States government in that for both parties it is to a high degree desirable to avoid any misunderstanding which might arise from the measures announced by the German admiralty and to provide against the occurrence of incidents which might trouble the friendly relations which so far happily exist between the two governments."

"With regard to assuring these friendly relations, the imperial government believes it may all the more reckon on a full understanding with the United States as the procedure announced by the German admiralty, which is fully explained in the note of February 4, is in no way directed against the legitimate commerce of American ports since the war began."

Refers to Arms Shipments.

First, the use of foreign flags by British merchant ships.

Second, the carrying of contraband of war in merchant ships of neutral countries.

In regard to the carrying of contraband of war in neutral ships the imperial government expresses the hope that the United States government will be induced to observe the conduct which is in agreement with "a real spirit of neutrality."

Germany's references to the transportation of contraband is directed toward the shipment of guns, ammunition and other war munitions, which have been made to England and France from American ports since the war began.

AN ARMADA TO  
PATROL WAR ZONE

Zeppelins Will Act with Submarines, Berlin Advises State.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.  
Amsterdam, Feb. 18.—It is learned authoritatively that Germany intends carrying out her threatened blockade through the medium of combined Zeppelins and submarine action. Great airship activities continue over the North Sea.

According to latest information from Berlin, under the Linden cafes and restaurants are filled every night with excited crowds reading special bulletins entitled "The Tag."

Amsterdam, Feb. 18.—The possibility of war between Holland and Germany is recognized even in official circles in Amsterdam and The Hague. Holland feels that the German submarine warfare strikes at the sources of her food supply, but is inclined to wait before making further protest to Berlin until it sees what action the United States takes.

Eyes on Wilson.

The Telegram says editorially that the German reply to the United States is directed also to other neutral countries and concludes:

"The eyes of all neutral states of Western Europe are now fixed on Washington. They await Wilson's cue. In no case can it be expected that Wilson will regard Germany's answer as the last word on the question."

The Dutch government has advised the principal shipping companies to stop their ships as soon as a submarine is seen and hold themselves in readiness to give detailed information about the ship and her cargo.

Copenhagen, Feb. 18.—Danish ship owners today defied the German war zone decree and dispatched ten ships to England with cargoes including foodstuffs.

TRY IT IF YOU WANT TO.

Heretic Cure for Sprained Ankle Recommended by Michigan Man.

Oscoda, Mich., Feb. 18.—If you are a cripple and cannot get along without crutches, tumble downstairs and be cured. This was the remedy that relieved W. J. Parker. He had sprained his ankle by slipping on an icy sidewalk. He could only hobble around on crutches. The furnace needed tending. Parker started to go down in the cellar. He fell down the stairs, picked himself up, made an examination and found no bones broken. He lost his crutches in the fall. He went after them and found he could walk as well as ever.

## FOUR LINERS RUN BLOCKADE; SHIPS PLY THE CHANNEL

First Day of "Bread War" Passes with No Sight of Submarines.

DASH THROUGH IRISH SEA  
Adriatic, Zealand, and Two Others Reach Liverpool. Passengers Sleep in Belts.

MINE SINKS NORWEGIAN VESSEL  
London Papers Jeer at German Reply to U. S.—May Invoke Piracy Law Against Raiders.

London, Feb. 18.—Grave fears that the Spanish steamer Horacio has been sunk by a German mine are entertained here tonight following the picking up of a life boat belonging to the vessel off Goodwin's Point. The Horacio left Bilbao one week ago bound for West Hartlepool.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Feb. 18.—The first day of the "bread war" has passed without any reports of Germany to launch her terrific mine and submarine attack against English shipping being reported.

Sea traffic between France and England through the English Channel has been maintained as usual, according to reports of the movements of steamers posted here. Four liners, the Adriatic, Zealand, Corsica, and Oriza arrived safely at Liverpool today. Their passengers reported their voyage had been without incident, even across the Irish Sea, where it had been expected the German submarines might strike the first blow.

The only lessening of marine traffic was between Holland and England, some of the Dutch companies holding up their boats because of the German warning that neutral shipping should avoid the war zone.

Adriatic Runs Blockade.

The White Star liner Adriatic was the first big ship to brave the German blockade. There was great excitement aboard last night when, shortly after midnight, the liner stopped. Few had gone to their berths. Passengers were lining the rails to see the first act of the Germans in carrying out their threat.

Shortly four small craft were dispatched through the darkness. The Adriatic got under way again and proceeded searching the water for and art for mines and submarines. However, none was sighted.

Late on Tuesday some excitement was caused when the passengers saw an officer mounting the bridge ladder with an American flag under his arm. Every one waited to see the Stars and Stripes run up, but they were disappointed. After a conference with the captain the flag was put away again.

Sleep in Life Belts.

Most of the passengers slept "with one eye open" on the voyage, keeping their valuables within reach and life belts ready for service. Several slept in their life belts every night.

The Norwegian steamer Nordkap struck a German mine in the Baltic, foundered and her entire crew was drowned, according to an Exchange telegram from Copenhagen. Reports from other Danish seaports state that the crews of one Danish and three Norwegian steamers intending to sail for Zealand refused to make the trip and left their ships.

A meeting of the cabinet was held at the home of Premier Asquith today, but no formal proclamation in answer to that of Germany was issued. This led to reports that no such proclamation would be issued, but that the British government, classifying the German menace as piracy, would not recognize Germany's attacks as conducted under the rules of civilized warfare.

By assuming this attitude and holding the crews of German submarines to be pirates, it would be possible to hang them for murder if any are captured. An influential part of the public, led by Sir Charles Beresford, is in favor of this method of procedure.

"Aimed at Neutrals."

The Westminster Gazette, which speaks for the government today predicts a period of great naval activity in the "bread war," as the new conflict between England and Germany is now termed.

"For the next few weeks," it says, "we must expect great violence by land and sea. We shall sit through this without allowing ourselves to be scared or flustered."

"What is now in the Berlin decree is aimed at neutrals, rather than at belligerents. We are familiar with German mines and submarines; we are not inexperienced or unprepared to do our best."

Jack Johnson at Tampico.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 18.—Jack Johnson, the champion negro heavy-weight, who is booked to fight Jess Willard at Juarez, March 5, arrived at Tampico, the Mexican Gulf port, yesterday afternoon according to a dispatch received here last night from Johnson himself.